Animal Health
Ministry of Agriculture
RSA

SUBDIRECTORATE : IMPORT - EXPORT

Introduction :

South Africa is by nature of its geographical situation at the bottom tip of the African continent and by nature of its economic stability (in comparison to other African countries), very much part of the global trading industry and fully committed to maintaining and improving the status quo.

The basic role of the Chief Directorate of Veterinary Services, in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984, and the Abattoir Hygiene Act, 1992, administered by these Directorates, is to provide for the prevention and control of animal diseases and parasites, to promote animal health and to provide a public health service.

In particular the main function of the import-export control office is to allow for the international trade and global movements of animals and animal products, and facilitate movement of genetic and biological material, without putting the health of our livestock industry and the public at risk.

Basically South Africa is an importing country as not enough is produced locally to provide for the needs of its peoples, estimated at a population of 38 million. With a cattle population of 9,8m, smallstock population of 28.6m, equids of 0.2m and pigs of 1,1m and a gross value of agricultural production of R11 billion, consideration to protect these industries is of paramount importance.

We are embarking on a new political era and the protection, development and advancement of our animal population will become increasingly important, not only to provide in the increasing local demands for these products, but also to act as a reservoir for other countries to the north of our boundaries and to act as a provider and facilitator of basic agricultural products moving intransit through South Africa.

As a result of the lifting of political barriers, the demand for movement of animals and animal products into or through South Africa is increasing, which in turn, increases the risk of introducing exotic diseases and pests into the country. Conversely, the export of products and animals are becoming increasingly important. Pressure from organised agriculture to negotiate with prospective importing countries for acceptance of these, is experienced daily.

Through the years, the veterinary expertise of this country has become world renowned in dealing with tropical animal diseases. The success of instituted control is demonstrated by our proven ability to eradicate disease like Rinderpest (1904), Bovine Contagious Pleuropneumonia (1924), Glanders (1945), East Coast Fever (1954) and Hog Cholera (1918) and scrapie (1972). Many of these diseases are endemic in other parts of Africa.

Likewise, diseases like Contagious Equine Metritis, Equine Encephalpmyelitis, Equine Viral Arteritis, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Swine vesicular disease, Brucella suis, Aujeszky's disease, Transmissible Gastro-enteritis to name a few, remain exotic to the country as a result of strict veterinary import control at frontier borders.

We have also managed to contain diseases like Foot and Mouth disease which is endemic in game in the Kruger National Park. A well defined control (buffer) area, was declared in the northern and eastern parts of the Transvaal province adjacent to the KNP and bordering Zimbabwe and an area in Natal, bordering Mocambique and a strip in Western Transvaal and the Cape Province, bordering Botswana, as well as a small area around the Onderstepoort FMD Laboratory. Stock and game proof fences, which are regularly patrolled and maintained, have been erected over a total distance of 2 400 km. The main aim is to create a barrier and to prevent spread of the disease. Programmed weekly's, two-weekly or monthly inspections of susceptible stock are carried out in these control areas and movements of stock are controlled by permits. As an additional safeguard, polivalent inactivated Foot and Mouth disease vaccines are used bi-annually in the area adjoining the Kruger National Park the area bordering on Zimbabwe and the FMD Laboratory. The last outbreak in domestic animals occurred in 1983 in cattle adjacent to the Kruger National Park and in game in 1993 in the Kruger National Park.

As far as African Swine Fever is concerned, the infected area in the Northern Transvaal, has been declared a control area. Pigs are not permitted to be moved from this area to the rest of the country, with the exception of a limited number from approved piggeries, who may send pigs to two approved quarantine abattoirs in the Transvaal, from where products may not be exported. The last outbreak of ASF occurred in 1992 within the ASF control area involving a few animals in a backyard operation.

We are also running Tuberculosis and Brucellosis eradication schemes and follow a policy of compulsory slaughter of positive reactors. Hence the national incidence of TB was brought down to 0,003% and of Brucellosis to 1,3%.

African Horsesickness, transmitted by Culicoides spp is more of less endemic in South Africa except for the proposed control area in the western tip around Cape Town. Other control measures would apply if the proposal is acceptable to the EC (see proposal).

The favourable disease situation in South Africa, was not only achieved through veterinary movement control and other measures, but also by co-operative actions taken with neighbouring countries, in the southern African region. South Africa entered into bilateral agreements with Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia and the TBVC countries, in order to facilitate the international movement of animals, animal products, parasites and infectious things, while maintaining equal standards of animal disease prevention and control and equal animal health standards as regards such importations. As far as intransit movements through SA is concerned, it was agreed that such introductions should comply with the minimum veterinary import requirements of the RSA.

In order to keep abreast of disease outbreaks around the globe, South Africa is a member of the OIE and corresponds unofficially with FAO and WHO. OIE listed diseases are regularly reported by South Africa to this organisation which keeps all members well informed. We are therefore in a position to take timeous action should the disease situation change.

The incidence of animal diseases within the country is monitored by the Directorate of Animal Health by means of a national disease surveillance programme. State veterinarians are strategically placed throughout the country and they are assisted by trained auxillary personnel (animal health technicians). Part of their duty is to observe any signs of notifiable stock diseases and make reports to the State Veterinarians who are responsible for diagnosing and applying prescribed control measures. To support the diagnoses and surveillance programmes a number of regional veterinary laboratories are functioning at strategic points in all provinces.

Because of this high standard of disease control, and our track record with regard to eradication of diseases, a large variety of SA agricultural products are acceptable in importing countries around the globe.

South Africa is, by nature of its strategic position in the African continent and its economic situation, committed to an open, and multilateral world trading system. It also seeks reciprocal acceptance of guarantees provided for healthy products, fit for human consumption and with acceptable risks, based on internationally agreed guidelines.

THE IMPORT - EXPORT SYSTEM

Imports :

The Animal Health Directorate administers the Animal Diseases Act, no 35 of 1984, and more specific the Sub-directorate : Import and Export control, concerns itself mainly with the issuance of veterinary import permits and control measures at the ports of entry. In terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984, no person may introduce an animal, animal product, infectious or contaminated thing, into South Africa without the authority granted by a permit or in conflict with conditions as required by the permit. These permits are only issued by the Director of Animal Health (Head Office). Decisions to allow imports and under what conditions, are continually being revised as disease situations change in the world. This knowledge is obtained through direct contact with veterinary authorities in other countries, and through international organisation and our Embassies overseas. When permits are issued copies are sent to the veterinary official at the designated port of entry and to the State Veterinarian of that area. (In future when imports are on a computerised system, ports of entry will be linked with Head Office, facilitating control).

If the conditions of import are not complied with, or if an import occurs without a valid permit, the Director of Animal Health may refuse permission for the animal or product to enter the country, or he may determine that the animal or product must return to the country of origin, or he may confiscate it or do with is as he deems fit.

All animals, with the exception of those from our immediate neighbours (in extreme cases), are all quarantined, during which period certain tests are conducted in order to determine that the animals are not incubating (or carriers of) a disease. These animals are quarantined at one of four official Quarantine Stations viz, Jan Smuts, Cape Town, Durban and Walvis Bay at the owner's risk and expense.

In accordance with the Animal Disease Act certain definitions are of importance in terms of import and export such as :
"animal" any mammal, bird, fish, reptile or amphibian which is a member of the phylum vertebrae, including the carcass of such animals.
"infectious thing" any animal which is infected with a controlled animal disease or parasite, any animal product derived or obtained from such an animal.
"contaminated thing" any thing other than an animal which is capable of introducing or spreading a controlled disease or parasite.

For further practical puposes a list of animals and animal products for which permits are required are listed below.

Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs and cats, game (including ostriches), rabbits, laboratory animals, apes and primates.
Birds, poultry, eggs and egg products.
Redmeat, poultry meat.
Diary products : Cheese, whey, milk, milk powder, cream, butter, cassein etc.
Fishes : Trout and ova.
Meat products : biltong, sausages, salami, polony (also cooked)
Game trophies
Meal of animal origin, bonemeal, carcase meat, horns, hooves.
Semen, embryos
Hides and skins.
Wool, hair and feathers
Vaccines
Bags and grain
Lucern, grass
Insects and parasites
Sausage Casings
Biological material, bacteriological material, virusses
Mopani worms
Kraal manure
Reptiles, amphibians, and snakes
Jute bags
any other animal product.

For each and every item there are import requirements, which differ from country to country and depend on the prevailing animal diseases and conditions. Every permit will also stipulate the port of entry on it where the imported item and the documentation are examined and the two co-ordinated with one another, after which the following is applicable :

: Allow onward movement for inspection and release at destination.
: Release without further conditions.
: Quarantine under supervision.
: Detain pending a decision later.
: Return to country of origin.
: Destroy or to be disposed of as determined by the Director.

Ports of entry :

South Africa is presently in a precarious situation politically because of the existince of the independent states (so called TBVC countries, i.e. Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) within our borders, where these states run their own veterinary services, and disease control. However, sound bilateral agreements and good working relations between our and their veterinary authorities, made it possible to maintain a favourable animal health status in SA.

Due to South Africa's geographical situation at the tip of the African content and the South African infrastructure, a number of land locked countries within our borders and to the north, are making use of South Africa, to tranship goods to and from other countries.

The designated ports of entry are :

1. Imports from overseas countries :

   - Harbours :

     Durban, Cape Town, (Port Elizabeth + East London) and Walvis Bay (enclave in Namibia).

   - Airports :

     Major : Jan Smuts, Durban, Cape Town
     Important : Lanseria, Rand, Grand Central, Wonderboom
     Minor : 34 smaller airports with socalled international status.
     Also International airports in landlocked independent territories : (TBVC countries, Lesotho, Swaziland)

2. International movement within the African continent :

   - Border posts : (total 50)

Zimbabwe :	1 (Beit Bridge)
Botswana :	17 (Pont drift, Platjan, Zanzibar, Groblersbrug, Stockpoort, Derdepoort (Bop), Kopfontein (Bop), Swartkopfonteinhek (Bop), Skilpadshek (Bop), Ramathlabama (Bop), MaKgobastad (Bop), Bray (Bop), Werda, Makopong, McCarthy'srest, Middelputs, Gemsbok.
Namibia :	6 (Rietfontein, Noenieput, Nakop, Onseepkans, Vioolsdrift, Alexanderbaai)
Moqambique :	2 (Komatipoort, Farayella)
Swaziland :	11 (Border Gate, Jeppe's Reef, Josefsdal, Oshoek, Waverley, Nerston, Houdkop, Bothashoop, Mahamba, Onverwacht, Golela)
Lesotho :	13 (Monontsa pass, Calidonpoort, Ficksburgbrug, Pekabrug, Maserubrug, Van Rooyenshek, Sephapo's Gate, Mohale's Hoek, Tellebrug (T.kei), Ongeluksnek (T.kei), Qacha's Nek (T.kei), Sani Pass (T.kei) Ramatseliso's Gate (T.kei).

At the prominent ports of entry there are permanent Quarantine Masters who are on duty 24 hours of the day, where imports are examined and dealt with in terms of the Animal Disease Act, 1984. Unfortunately this is not the case at all ports of entry. In this instance the State Veterinarian in control of the area is responsible, but it is impossible for him or his personnel to man the post 24 hours out of every day. In this instance, the preliminary checking of the consignment and the documents, is done by the officials of the Department of Home Affairs and the SA Police, at the borderpost. They inform the State Veterinarian at destination of the consignment for final inspection and release. In cases of urgency when the State Veterinarian and his field personnel are not avialable, direct contract is made with the Import Section at the Directorate of Animal Health in Pretoria.

The "Consolidated List of Restricted and Prohibited Goods" from Customs and Excise, is used as a guideline. This document contains explicit information regarding the destiny of every item. Both the Veterinary Import Permit and Health Certificate issued in terms of the permit must be presented to the officer at the port of entry before the goods can be accepted into South Africa.

Post import control

1. Animals :

Most animals imported into South Africa, are quarantined for a minimum period of 30 days and in most instances subjected to tests, depending on the species. There are four major quarantine facilities, namely at Jan Smuts, Cape Town, Durban and Walvis Bay (hardly used due to poor demand) for domestic animals and birds. Only one private bird quarantine facility at Durban is approved.

Since the poultry industry is mostly privatised, nine private poultry quarantine facilities are approved and run by the private veterinarian of the company and supervised by the State Veterinarian. Only day old chicks are allowed to be imported.

For the importation of game (antelope mostly) from African countries, ten game quarantine facilities, situated in the province of Transvaal, are approved. Testing for Foot and Mouth disease is repeated during quarantine. Zooborn game are quarantined in privately owned facilities, approved by this Directorate. This is also the case for zoos and snakeparks (mainly used for reptiles from equine encephalomyelitis countries).

For practical reasons and due to a similar health situation in Western Swaziland, a couple of cattle quarantine camps, within 15km of the RSA/Swaziland border are approved for cattle and sheep from Western Swaziland.

All quarantine facilities are re-inspected and approved annually and are supervised by the State Veterinarian. (Requirements for these attached).

2. Products :

Some products need further inspection and clearance after importation. Fresh meat is always detained for the Directorate of Meat Hygiene for further inspection, testing and release. Other products, e.g. hides and skins, trophies, feathers, meals, are usually destined for approved facilities for further processing and final release by the State Veterinarian.

Intransit Movements

Whenever an animal or animal product is moved in transit through South Africa, it is regarded as having landed on South African soil and therefore an introduction into South Africa. For each movement, an intransit permit is issued by this office. Similar conditions as for imports would usually apply for intransit movements as well, because of the offloading, storing and reloading of products prior to departure out of South Africa. Offloading, storing and reloading take place under official veterinary supervision and control within SA. If the consignment poses a threat to the SA agricultural industry, intransit is not allowed. The veterinary infrastructure taking care of intransit movements is similar to that for imports.

Bilateral Agreements (Treaties)

In cases where imports take place on a regular basis and the conditions in the exporting country are regarded as stable, use is made of master permits for multiple imports (otherwise a permit is valid for one consignment only).

These master permits have as foundation a bilateral agreement between the neighbouring countries, such as the RSA and Botswana, RSA and Lesotho, RSA and Swaziland, RSA and Namibia, and of course RSA and TBVC countries. Agreement has been reached to apply disease control and high health standards in the participating countries and also to inform one another of outbreaks of disease so that methods can be applied to control and contain the spread of disease. The approach to veterinary control in the TBVC countries is based on the South African legislation.

The following is a summerised list of legislation applicable to imports which should be helpful for serving as a background to the reader.

The Animal Diseases Act of 1984 is relevant.

Section 5 of the Act and Regulation 7

- Establishment of Quarantine stations.
- Accomodation of animals at quarantine stations.
- Fees payable for Quarantine (see regulation 27 and the list of fees for services rendered)

Section 6 of the Act and Regulation 8 and 9

- Permit for import of animals and things.
- Application of a permit.
- Illegal imports of animals and things.
- Ports of Entry.

Section 8 of the Act

Removal and further detention of imported animals and things.

Section 17 of the Act

Seizure and disposal of illegal imported animals and things.

EXPORTS :

No export permits are issued by this Directorate. Importing countries stipulate their conditions of import as contained in their import permit or licence, after which a health certificate is issued by the local private veterinary practioner and endorsed by the State Veterinarian. If no import permit is available, and therefore the product could not be certified in compliance with import requirements of the importing country, the exporter will do so at his own risk. Often this office would negotiate with veterinary authorities of the importing countries, when import requirements are not practical, and a compromise is reached or the product is not exported. If we believe our circumstances and disease control are such that the importation of products or animals can be done with a minimum disease risk, the Veterinary authorities of the importing country would be requested to investigate it for themselves and do an evaluation in order to reach an agreement. This agreement would then also stipulate the conditions acceptable to the importing country. For instance, two USDA-approved game and ostrich quarantine facilities are operational, another game quarantine facility is approved for Zambia; also an egg powder manufacturing plant for Japan; two petfood manufacturing plants for Israel and two abattoirs for EC.

However, since the demand for the export of genetic material in the form of live animals, semen and embryos, game, birds and fish and various products (redmeat, poultry meat, venison, dairy products, wool, trophies, hides and skins, casings, lucern etc.) is soaring since political and economic sanctions have been lifted. Hence, the animal health situation needs to be re-evaluated in our search for acceptance of regionalisation.

The animal diseases which never occurred in South Africa or which were eradicated, as well as those under control and those regarded as endemic are listed below.

1. The following diseases were eradicated in SA.

   Rinderpest (1904)
   Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (1924)
   East Coast fever (1954)
   Hog Cholera (1918)
   Glanders and Farcy (1945)
   Scrapie (1972)
   Equine Infectious Anaemia (1955)

2. South Africa never had the following diseases and regards itself free from them :
   (Disease surveillance done to substantiate this claim)

List A diseases :
Vesicular Stomatitis
Swine vesicular disease
Peste des petits ruminants
Sheep pox and goat pox
Fowl plague
List B diseases :

Multiple spp :	Aujeszky's disease
	Screwworm (C. hominivorax)
Cattle :	Bovine spongiform encephalomyelitis
Sheep and goats :	Caprine arthiritis encephalitis
	Contagious agalactia
	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
	Nairobi sheep disease
	Salmonella abortus ovis
Horses :	Contagious equine metritis
	Equine encephalomyelitis
	Japanese encephalitis
	Salmonella abortus equi
	Surra
	Venezuelen equine encephalomyelitis
Pigs :	Porcine brucellosis (B suis)
	Transmissible gastro enteritis
	Trichinellosis (sui)
	Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
	Porcine Respiratory Reproductive Syndrome
Lagomorphs :	Myxomatosis
	Tularaemia
	Viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits

Fish : Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
Spring viraemia of carp
Infectious haemopoietic necrosis
Salmonid herpes virosis (type 2)
Renibacteriosis (R salmoninarum)
Ictularid herpes virosis (type 1)

3. The following disease are well controlled and are contained in control areas, regulated in terms of the Animal Disease Act, 1984.

- Foot and Mouth Disease (last outbreak 1993 in impala in the Kruger National Park)
- African Swine Fever (last outbreak 1992 in free running pigs in the control area)
- Nagana (last outbreak 1992)
- Corridor disease (last outbreak 1992)

4. Diseases occurring in South Africa (albeit in controlled areas) and which are regarded as a disease risk to importing countries.

1. Foot and Mouth Disease
2. Lumpy Skin Disease
3. Rift Valley Fever
4. Blue Tongue
5. African Horse Sickness
6. African Swine Fever
7. Newcastle Disease
8. Ostrich Influenza
9. Heartwater

Veterinary certification for export :

Supported by expected acceptance of adequate disease control in SA, the following suggestions are made to support the export of animals and products with minimal risk to the EC.

The proposed actions prior to export per disease entity is put forward for consideration, based on acceptance of certain disease free regions :

1. Foot and Mouth Disease :

1.1 live domestic animals and donors of genetic material. (clovenhoofed)
- originating from non-controlled (free) areas
- not vaccinated
- isolated for 21 days during testing prior to export
- tested serologically, twice 21 days apart (if necessary)

1.2 game animals :
- no carrier buffalo (FMD and Corridor disease) to be exported
- quarantine in approved facilities for 30 days
- serological testing twice 21 days apart

1.3 products :
- derived from animals originated or kept outside control area and slaughtered at EC approved abattoir or manufactured at approved facility
- fresh meat : deboned and without nervous tissue, blood vessels and glands.
- Venison : bone-in from free area.
- meat products : heat treated or matured to pH of below 6 (biltong)
- dairy products : derived from milk subjected to heat treatment.
- meal of animal origin : sterilised

- trophies : treated with formaldehyde, soduim fluoro-acetate or irradiated.

1.4 grass and hay :
- originate from area outside control area, where no animals grazed for past 6 months.

2. Lumpy skin disease :

2.1 domestic animals, game and donors of genetic material (clovenhoofed)
- originate from a premises, or was standing at an AI centre and within a 3km radius, where no case of LSD was reported during the 3 months prior to shipment or semen collection.
- were kept in isolation for 28 days prior to shipment/collection.
- were not vaccinated against LSD.
- were twice tested serologically 21 days apart with negative results or no rise in antibody titre.
- showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of shipment or on the day of semen collection and the following 28 days

2.2 products :
- derived from animals that were clinically healthy at time of slaughter or production.

3. Rift Valley Fever :

3.1 domestic and wild ruminants :
- animals were not vaccinated
- were isolated under veterinary supervision for 30 days prior to shipment and showed no clinical sign of RVF during that period.
- were subjected to diagnostic test for RVF with negative results within 30 days before isolation and again 21 days after entry into isolation.
- showed no clinical sign of RVF on the day of shipment.
- were protected from insect vectors during isolation and transportation to the place of shipment.

3.2 products :
- clinically free from RVF at time of slaughter or production.

4. Blue tongue :

4.1 domestic and wild ruminants
- were kept in an approved facility for 40 days prior to shipment during vector safe period.
- were subjected to the sero-neutralisation test with negative results, or no rise in antibody titre during the 30 days prior to isolation.
- showed no clinical sign of BT on the day of shipment.
- were exported during the vector safe period of the year i.e. June, July, August and September
- were protected from insect vectors during isolation and transportation to the place of shipment.

4.2 donors of semen (domestic ruminants)

- donor animals showed no clinical sign of BT on the day of collection and for the following 40 days;
- the donor animals were subjected to diagnostic tests for BT with negative results on the day of collection and again 40 days following the date of collection;
- the donor animals were protected from insect vectors for the 40 days prior to collection, in an establishment or AI centre where no case of BT occurred during that period;
- the semen was collected, processed and stored strictly in accordance with the OIE International Animal Health Code Appendices 4.2.1.1 and 4.2.1.2.

4.3 donors of embryos of domestic ruminants

- the donor animals and all other animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical sign of BT during the 24 hours prior to departure to the collection unit, and no case of BT was officially reported in the herd of origin during the 40 days following their departure;
- the donor animals were subjected to diagnostic tests for BT with negative results or no increase in antibody titre on the date of collection and again 40 days following the date of collection.
- the ova were fertilised with semen from donors subjected to diagnostic tests for BT with negative results;
- were transported to the collection unit without passing through a BT infected farm, and that the collection unit remained free from BT during the 40 days following collection;
- the embryos/ova were collected, processed and stored strictly in accordance with OIE International Animal Health Code Appendices 4.2.3.1, 4.2.3.3, 4.2.3.4, or 4.2.3.5 as relevant.

5. <u>African Horse Sickness</u> :

Please see proposal (in Disease History and Epidemiology Section) (Copy)

6. <u>African Swine Fever</u> :

Conditions based on the assumption that the infected area would be recognised as fully controlled and the disease as being limited to that area :

6.1 domestic and wild pigs : (and donors of semen)

- were kept in the free zone, at approved piggeries since birth
- were subjected to two diagnostic tests 21 days apart with negative results, during a period of isolation.
- showed no clinical sign on day of shipment and were treated and visibly free from ticks
- semen donors were kept at an approved AI centre for at least 40 days prior to semen collection.
- semen was collected, processed and stored strictly in accordance with OIE International Health Code Appendix 4.2.2.1.

6.2 products

- derived from animals originating from the free zone and were found to be healthy before and after slaughter/production.
- slaughtered at an EC approved abattoir.

7. New Castle Disease :

As set out in the completed poultry questionaire, submitted to the EC. (copy included)

8. Ostrich Influenza :

As set out in the completed poultry questionaire, submitted to the EC. (as above)

9. Heartwater :

9.1 domestic and wild ruminants
- were isolated 30 days prior to shipment and
- during that period subjected to a diagnostic test with negative results, during the 15 days prior to shipment
- were treated with acaracides within 48 hours prior to shipment and were totally free of ticks.
- showed no clinical sign of Heartwater on the day of shipment.

9.2 products
- derived from animals found free from clinical signs of heartwater before and after slaughter.

Health certification in general would necessarily cover :

- clinical health on the day of shipment
- treated for internal parasites during a period of isolation prior to shipment.
- treated for external parasites 48 hours prior to shipment and visibly free from ticks at shipment.
- fit to travel.

CONTROLLED ANIMAL DISEASES :

African swine fever
Anthrax
Aujeszky's disease
Bacterial Kidney Disease
Bovine contagious pleuropneumonia (Lungsickness)
Brucellosis
Contagious equine metritis
Contagious haematopoetic necrosis
Contagious pancreatic necrosis
Corridor or buffalo disease
Dourine
East Coast Fever
Equine infectious anaemia
European swine fever
Foot and Mouth Disease
Glanders
Haemorhagic septicemia
Nagana
Newcastle disease
Psittacosis
Rabies
Rinderpest
Scrapie
Sheep scab
Tuberculosis

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES :

Blue Tongue
African Horse Sickness
Johne's Disease
Lumpy Skin Disease
Rift Valley Fever
Swine Erysipelas

EXOTIC DISEASES : (List A)

Foot and Mouth Disease Virus A O C + Asia I
Vesicular Stomatitis
Peste des Petits ruminants
Sheep pox + Goat pox
Teschen Disease
Fowl plague